**Nocardioides zeae** sp. nov., isolated from the stem of *Zea mays*

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A Gram-stain-positive aerobic organism, isolated from the healthy stem of a *Zea mays* plant was studied for its taxonomic position. Based on 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis strain JM-1068ᵀ was most closely related to *Nocardioides alkalitolerans* (97.2%). The 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity to all other species of the genus *Nocardioides* was ≤96.1%. The quinone system of strain JM-1068ᵀ contained the major menaquinone MK-8(H₄). The diagnostic diaminobutyric acid of the peptidoglycan was LL-diaminopimelic acid. In the polar lipid profile, diphosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylglycol, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylglycerol and two unidentified phospholipids were predominant. The polyamine pattern contained predominantly spermidine and spermine. The fatty acid profile was composed of iso-C₁₆:0 and C₁₈:1ω9c in addition to C₁₆:0, C₁₇:0 and C₁₇:1ω8c and low amounts of C₁₈:0 2-OH and C₁₇:0 2-OH. This supported the allocation of the strain to the genus *Nocardioides*. In addition, the results of physiological and biochemical tests also allowed phenotypic differentiation of strain JM-1068ᵀ from *N. alkalitolerans*. It is concluded that JM-1068ᵀ represents a novel species of the genus *Nocardioides*, for which we propose the name *Nocardioides zeae* sp. nov., with JM-1068ᵀ (=CIP 110696ᵀ=LMG 28079ᵀ) as the type strain.

The genus *Nocardioides* was proposed by Prauser (1976) with *Nocardioides albicaulis* as the type species. The genus comprises Gram-stain-positive, non-acid-fast, catalase-positive, aerobic and mesophilic nocardioform actinomycetes, which may develop a mycelium that easily fragments into irregular rod- to coccus-like elements. Chemotaxonomically the species are characterized by a quinone system with the major menaquinone MK-8(H₄) and LL-diaminopimelic acid as the diagnostic diaminobutyric acid of the peptidoglycan. The fatty acid profile contains both branched and straight chain fatty acids (O’Donnell et al., 1982). At the time of writing, the genus *Nocardioides* comprised 68 species with validly published names (http://www.bacterio.net/nocardioides.html; Ezéby, 1997), many of them isolated from a wide variety of sources, like soils, sediments, sand, water, herbage, an oil shale column and glacier cryoconite. Some species of the genus *Nocardioides* have been isolated as endophytes from different plant species, e.g. *Nocardioides caricae* from the haloophile, *Carex scabrida* (Song et al., 2011), *Nocardioides panzhihuensis* from the medicinal plant, *Jatropha curcas* (Qin et al., 2012), *Nocardioides perillae* from surface-sterilized roots of *Perilla frutescens* (Du et al., 2013) and just recently *Nocardioides endophyticus* and *Nocardioides conyzicola* from surface-sterilized roots of mugwort (*Artemisia princeps*) and horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*) (Han et al., 2013).

Strain JM-1068ᵀ was isolated in July 1990 from internal stem tissue of healthy corn (*Zea mays*, cultivar ‘Sweet Belle’) 10 weeks after planting in the field at the Plant Breeding Unit facility, E.V. Smith Research Center in Tallassee, Alabama, USA as described in detail previously (Kämpfer et al., 2014). The strain showed single cells forming small pale yellow colonies (<0.5 mm) with a smooth surface after 48 h at 28°C on Tryptone Soy Agar (TSA, Oxoid). Cell morphology was investigated for cells grown on TSA at 28°C by phase-contrast microscopy. During exponential growth rod-shaped to coccoid cells of strain JM-1068ᵀ were 0.9–1.5 μm wide and 1.5–2.5 μm long and showed no motility in the early exponential growth phase. Cells stained Gram-positive (analysed as described by Gerhardt et al., 1994) and were also positive for cytochrome oxidase, determined by using an oxidase test (Merck). Endospores could not be detected. Temperature dependent growth was determined at...
TSA at 4, 15, 25, 28, 32, 37 and 42 °C. Salinity and pH dependent growth were analysed in tryptic soy broth (Difco) either supplemented with 1–10% (w/v) NaCl (increasing in 0.5% steps) or adjusted to pH values between pH 4 and pH 12 (increasing in 0.5 pH-unit increments by the addition of HCl or NaOH); both were cultured at 28 °C.

Phylogenetic analysis was performed in ARB release 5.2 (Ludwig et al., 2004) using the ‘All-Species Living Tree’ Project (Yarza et al., 2008) database release s111 (February 2013). Sequences not included in the LTP database were aligned with SINA (v1.2.9; Pruesse et al., 2012) according to the SILVA seed alignment (http://www.arb-silva.de; Pruesse et al., 2007) and implemented in the ARB database. The alignment was checked manually, based on secondary structure information. Pairwise sequence similarities were calculated in ARB without the use of an evolutionary substitution model. Phylogenetic trees were constructed with the maximum-likelihood method using RAxML v7.04 (Stamatakis, 2006) with GTR-GAMMA and rapid bootstrap analysis and the neighbour-joining method (ARB neighbour-joining) with the Jukes–Cantor correction (Jukes & Cantor, 1969). Phylogenetic trees were calculated with 100 resamplings for bootstrap analysis (Felsenstein, 1985) and based on 16S rRNA gene sequences between positions 125 and 1385 (according to Escherichia coli numbering, Brosius et al., 1978).

The 16S rRNA gene sequence of strain JM-1068T is a continuous stretch of 1438 nt spanning E. coli positions 18 to 1474 (E. coli numbering). Phylogenetic analysis placed strain JM-1068T into the genus Nocardioides with highest 16S rRNA gene sequence similarity to the type strain of Nocardioides alkalitolerans (97.2%). The 16S rRNA gene sequence similarities to all other type strains of species of the genus Nocardioides were between 93 and 96.1%.

**Fig. 1.** Reduced maximum-likelihood tree showing the phylogenetic position of strain JM-1068T among type strains of species of the genus Nocardioides and type strains of species of the most closely related genera. The tree was generated in ARB using RAxML (GTR-GAMMA, rapid bootstrap analysis) and based on nucleotide sequences among 16S rRNA gene sequence positions 125-1385 (according to E. coli numbering). Bootstrap values ≥ 70% given in the tree. Luteococcus japonicus IFO 12422T and Tassaracoccus bendigoensis Ben106T were used as outgroup. Bar, 0.1 substitutions per nucleotide position. Several of the type strains of species of the genus Nocardioides, which were not directly related to JM-1068T, were removed from the tree after tree reconstruction.

2492
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64
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Phylogenetic trees showed that strain JM-1068$^T$ formed a distinct cluster with the type strain of *Nocardioides alkalitolerans* (bootstrap support of 100%) (Fig. 1), independent of the applied treeing method.

Biomass subjected to analyses of polyamines, diamino acid, quinones and polar lipids was grown in PYE broth (0.3 % peptone from casein, 0.3 % yeast extract, pH 7.2) at 28 °C. For polyamine analysis biomass was harvested at the late exponential growth phase as recommended by Altenburger et al. (1997) whereas biomasses use for extraction of diamino acids, quinones and polar lipids were harvested at the stationary growth phase. Polyamines were extracted as reported by Busse & Auling (1988) and Altenburger et al. (1997) and analysed using HPLC conditions described by Busse et al. (1997). Diamino acid extraction was carried out according to the protocol of Schumann (2011). Quinones and polar lipids were extracted and analysed as described by Tindall (1990a, b) and Altenburger et al. (1996). The HPLC apparatus used was described by Stolz et al. (2007). The diagnostic diamino acid of the peptidoglycan was LL-diaminopimelic acid. Strain JM-1068$^T$ showed a complex quinone system which contains 75.6 % menaquinone MK-8(H$_4$), 10.5 % MK-7(H$_4$), 5.8 % MK-7(H$_2$), 2.4 % MK-9(H$_2$), 2.2 % MK-9, 1.8 % MK-8(H$_2$) and traces (<1 %) of MK-7, MK-8 and MK-9(H$_2$). The polar lipid profile (Fig. 2) consisted of the major lipids diphosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylinositol, two unidentified phospholipids (PL1, 2), moderate amounts of two unidentified glycolipids (GL1, 2), an unidentified aminolipid (AL1) and traces of a lipid not containing a sugar residue, an amino group or a phosphate group. Collins et al. (1983) reported the presence of two phosphatidylglycerols containing OH groups (OH-PGs) in *N. albus* and *N. luteus*, which show a chromatographic motility corresponding to phosphatidylinositol (identified by co-chromatography of authentic standard and extract on the same TLC plate; results not shown) and PL2 in Fig. 2. Since Collins et al. (1983) concluded the identity of the two lipid spots only on the basis of positive reactions to the lipid phosphate and periodate-Schiff reagents it appears to be possible that at least the OH-PG

![Fig. 2. Polar lipid profile of strain JM-1068$^T$ after two-dimensional TLC and detection with molybdatophosphoric acid. DPG, diphosphatidylglycerol; PG, phosphatidylglycerol; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine; PL1, 2, unidentified glycolipids; AL1, unidentified aminolipid; PL1, 2, unidentified phospholipids; L1, unidentified polar lipid. First dimension, →; second dimension, ↑.](http://ijs.sgmjournals.org)

### Table 1. Major fatty acid composition of strain JM-1068$^T$ and the type strains of the most closely related species *N. alkalitolerans* and the type species *N. albus*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fatty acids</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturated</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{15}$-0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{16}$-0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>6.4 (5.9)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{17}$-0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>6.0 (3.1)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{18}$-0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>3.4 (5.5)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unsaturated</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{17}$-10$\omega$6c</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>9.2 (10.0)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{17}$-10$\omega$8c</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>3.7 (1.6)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{18}$-10$\omega$7c</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.8 (1.0)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{18}$-10$\omega$9c</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>9.6 (12.2)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Branched</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-C$_{14}$-0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-C$_{15}$-0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.5 (1.1)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-C$_{16}$-0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>37.8 (20.7)</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-C$_{18}$-1H</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-C$_{17}$-0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.5 (1.3)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anteiso-C$_{17}$-0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-C$_{18}$-0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3.6 (5.2)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso-C$_{18}$-1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydroxy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{16}$-0 2-OH</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.5 (2.1)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{17}$-0 2-OH</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.3 (0.8)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Methyl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{16}$-0 10-methyl</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{17}$-0 10-methyl</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.5 (2.8)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$_{18}$-0 10-methyl (TBSA)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.3 (23.2)</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summed features</strong>$^*$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summed feature 3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summed feature 6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^*$Summed feature 3 comprises C$_{16}$-10$\omega$7c and/or iso-C$_{15}$-0 2-OH; summed feature 6 comprises C$_{19}$-10$\omega$9c and/or C$_{19}$-10$\omega$11c.
lipid spot corresponding to phosphatidylinositol in our analysis was misidentified. The polyamine pattern contains [μmol (g dry weight)^-1]: 8.04 spermidine, 3.90 spermine, 0.61 putrescine, 0.33 tyramine, 0.20 cadaverine, 0.16 sym-homospermidine and 0.03 1,3-diaminopropane. The detection of Ll-diaminopimelic acid in the peptidoglycan and the quinone system consisting predominantly of menaquinone MK-8(H4) is well in agreement with the description of the genus Nocardioides (O’Donnell et al., 1982). The polar lipid profile of strain JM-1068T shows some similarities to those of other species of the genus Nocardioides in respect of the presence of phospholipids, including the type species of the genus, N. albus, N. luteus, N. simplex (O’Donnell et al., 1982; Collins et al., 1983) and N. dubius (Yoon et al., 2005) the latter species being one of the closest relatives of strain JM-1068T (Fig. 1). However, among 68 established species, the results of polar lipid analysis of only 21 species have been reported and only the presence of phosphatidylglycerol is common to all other species in the genus. The presence of diphosphatidylglycerol was reported for the majority of species, phosphatidylinositol was present in half of the tested species and phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine in three and four species, respectively. This intragenic heterogeneity in polar lipid analyses to some degree is also indicated by low 16S rRNA gene sequence similarities between the most distantly related species (approximately

Table 2. Differential phenotypic characteristics of JM-1068<T> and the type strains of the closest related species N. alkalitolerans and the type species N. albus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cell morphology</td>
<td>Rods, cocci</td>
<td>Rods, cocci</td>
<td>Hyphae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell size (μm)</td>
<td>0.9–1.5 × 1.5–2.5</td>
<td>0.8–1.0 × 1.5–2.0</td>
<td>0.5–1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motility</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colony colour*</td>
<td>Beige to yellowish</td>
<td>Milky white</td>
<td>Whitish to faintly brownish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature range (°C)</td>
<td>15–36</td>
<td>25–30</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrolysis of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculin</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casein</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoxanthine</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthine</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrosine</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Arabinose</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellobiose</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Fructose</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Galactose</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Glucose</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maltose</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V(–)*</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Mannitol</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Mannose</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melibiose</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Rhamnose</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V (+)†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trehalose</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Xylose</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzyme activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline phosphatase</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Galactosidase</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Glucosidase</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Glucosidase</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA G+C content (mol%)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>72.4–73.6</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation source</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>Alkaline soil</td>
<td>Soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Identical results in this study and the study of Yoon et al. (2005).
†Result differs from that obtained by Yi & Chun (2004).
‡Data from Prauser (1976, 1984), Collins et al. (1994), Yoon et al. (1997; 1999; 2004) and Lawson et al. (2000).
Fatty acids analysis of cells, grown in TSA at 28 °C, which may indicate that the genus *Nocardioides* should be split into several genera. The polyamine pattern of strain JM-1068<sup>T</sup> with the major compounds spermidine and spermine clearly differentiates it from *N. albus*, *N. luteus*, *N. jenseni* and *N. plantarum*, which were reported to contain polyamine patterns with the major compounds putrescine and cadaverine or cadaverine and spermine (Busse & Schumann, 1999). In addition, these variations in polyamine patterns may indicate that the genus should be divided into several genera.

Fatty acids analysis of cells, grown in TSA at 28 °C was done as described by Kämpfer & Kroppenstedt (1996). The fatty acid profile comprised predominant unsaturated fatty acids (mainly C<sub>18:1ω9</sub>), an iso-branched fatty acid (iso-C<sub>16:1ω11</sub>ω9), and saturated fatty acids (mainly C<sub>16:0</sub> and C<sub>17:0</sub>) and was similar to the closest related species, *N. alkalitolerans*. It was obvious that strain JM-1068<sup>T</sup> produced, like *N. alkalitolerans*, the hydroxylated fatty acids C<sub>18:0</sub> 2-OH and C<sub>17:0</sub> 2-OH, which were not found in the other species of the genus *Nocardioides*, as shown for the type strain of the type species in Table 1. However, previously Collins et al. (1983) reported in *N. albus* the presence of 9 % iso-C<sub>16:0</sub> 2-OH. Hence, the presence of hydroxylated fatty acids is not an unusual trait within the genus. The detailed fatty acid profiles are shown in Table 1.

The results of the physiological characterization, performed using methods described previously (Kämpfer, 1990; Kämpfer et al., 1991), are given in Table 2 and in the species description. Strain JM-1068<sup>T</sup> was able to utilize several sugars or sugar-related compounds. A distinct physiological biochemical profile allowed differentiation of the strain from the type strain of *N. alkalitolerans*. Based on the low 16S rRNA gene sequence similarities (<96.1 %) to all other species of the genus with validly published names, DNA–DNA hybridizations were not performed. From the results of the phylogenetic and chemotaxonomic analyses, it is obvious that strain JM-1068<sup>T</sup> represents a novel species, which is allocated to the genus *Nocardioides*. For this species, we propose the name *Nocardioides zeae*.

**Description of Nocardioides zeae sp. nov.**

*Nocardioides zeae* (ze‘ae. L. gen. n. zeae, of spelt, of *Zea mays*).

Cells are Gram-stain-positive, strictly aerobic rods (0.9–1.5 × 1.5–2.5 μm) and non-motile. Colonies grown on TSA are circular, convex and beige to yellowish. Optimal temperature for growth is 28 °C; growth occurs at 15–36 °C but not at 10 °C and 50 °C on TS agar. Optimal pH for growth is 7.0; growth occurs at pH 5.5–10.5. Growth occurs in the presence of 1–8 % NaCl but not at higher concentrations in TS bouillon. The result of the test for catalase is positive, oxidase activity is weakly positive. No acid formation from sugars can be observed from D-glucose, D-xylate, lactose, sucrose, D-mannitol, dulcitol, salicin, D-adonitol, D-manno, L-arabinose, raffinose, L-rhamnose, maltose, trehalose, cellobiose, erythritol, melibiose and D-arabitol. Several sugar compounds are utilized: D-fructose, D-gluconate, D-glucose, L-rhamnose, sucrose, trehalose and D-xylate. L-Arabinose, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, arbutin, cellobiose, D-galactose, gluconate, maltose, D-adonitol, myo-inositol, lactose, melibiose, ribose, D-sorbitol, salicin, D-malto, D-mannitol and D-mannose are not utilized. Major fatty acids are iso-C<sub>16:0</sub> and C<sub>18:1ω9c</sub> in addition to C<sub>16:0</sub>, C<sub>17:0</sub> and C<sub>17:1ω8c</sub>. In addition, C<sub>16:0</sub> 2-OH and C<sub>17:0</sub> 2-OH are detected. The diagnostic diamino acid of the peptidoglycan is LL-diaminopimelic acid. Major polar lipids are diphostidyglycerol, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidyleglycerol, phosphatidylglycerol and two unidentified phospholipids. Moderate amounts of two unidentified glycolipids, an unidentified aminolipid and traces of a polar lipid not containing a sugar, phosphatidylglycerol or amino residue are present. The major quinone is menaquinone MK-8(H<sub>4</sub>). In the polyamine pattern, spermidine and spermine are predominant.

The type strain JM-1068<sup>T</sup> (=CIP 110696<sup>T</sup> =LMG 28079<sup>T</sup>) was isolated in July 1990 as an endophyte from internal stem tissue of healthy corn (*Zea mays*, cultivar ‘Sweet Belle’) 10 weeks after planting in the field at the Plant Breeding Unit facility, E.V. Smith Research Center in Tallassee, Alabama, USA.

**References**


Du, H. J., Wei, Y. Z., Su, J., Liu, H. Y., Ma, B. P., Guo, B. L., Zhang, Y. Q. & Yu, L. Y. (2013). *Nocardioides perllae* sp. nov., isolated from ...


